IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0001] with the following amended paragraph:

[0001]   The present application is related to commonly-owned U.S. Pat. No. 6,519,603, issued February 11, 2003, entitled "Method And System For Organizing An Annotation Structure And For Querying Data And Annotations" and commonly owned, co-pending application 10/600,014, filed June 20, 2003, entitled "Universal Annotation Management System", which are herein incorporated by reference.

Please replace paragraph [0004] with the following amended paragraph:

[0004]   An annotation store, typically a database, contains the descriptive information for the annotation, and an indexing scheme is used to map each annotation to the object or the position within the object. An example of such an annotation system is described in the commonly owned, co-pending application 10/600,014, filed June 20, 2003, entitled "Universal Annotation Management System", and incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. According to that annotation system, structured forms (or templates) are provided to collect user annotations of a type that match the object being annotated and, possibly, the role of the user. In other words, annotations for different type data objects may have different fields for capturing different types of information. In this way, detailed, classifiable, and structured annotations can be collected, and later searched in the database.

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] The memory 112 is preferably a random access memory (RAM) sufficiently large to hold the necessary programming and data structures of the invention. While the memory 112 is shown as a single entity, it should be understood that the memory 112 may in fact comprise a plurality of modules, and that the memory 112 may exist at multiple levels, from high speed registers and caches to lower speed but larger DRAM chips. Illustratively, the memory 112 contains an operating system 124. Examples of

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suitable operating systems, which may be used to advantage, include <u>distributions of the</u> Linux® <u>operating system</u> and <u>versions of the</u> Microsoft's Windows®, <u>operating system</u> as well as any operating systems designed for handheld devices, such as Palm OS®, Windows® CE, and the like. More generally, any operating system supporting the functions disclosed herein may be used.

Please replace paragraph [0034] with the following amended paragraph:

As illustrated, the server computer 104 may be configured with the annotation server 140, also shown residing in memory 133. The annotation server 140 provides annotation clients (e.g., running on one or more client computers 102) with access to the annotation store 130, for example, via annotation API functions. In other words, the annotation API functions generally ~~defines~~ <u>define</u> the interface between annotation clients and the annotation server 140. As used herein, the term annotation client generally refers to any user interface (or other type front-end logic) of the annotation system that communicates with the annotation server to manipulate (e.g., create, update, read and query) annotation data. Examples of annotation clients include applications 120 communicating with the annotation server 140 (directly, or via plug-in components 122) and an annotation browser 126.

Please replace paragraph [0037] with the following amended paragraph:

[0037] As illustrated, an annotation browser 126 may allow the creation and viewing <u>of</u> application data and annotations, independently of any of the applications 120. For some embodiments, the annotation browser 126 may provide a generalized web-based user interface for viewing structured data content (e.g. application source data that can be accessed directly through queries via the query interface 119), and for creating and viewing annotations on it. As will be described in greater detail below, for some embodiments, the annotation browser may provide an interface allowing a user to simultaneous query data sources 117 and associated annotations.

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Please replace paragraph [0037] with the following amended paragraph:

[0055] While the examples described above illustrated the use of ordinals in determining the order in which repeating fields or field groups were originally presented, ordinal values may also be used to facilitate parsing data. For some embodiments, repeating fields or field groups may be preconfigured in structured data so that an ordinal will always exist, even for a field or field group that does not repeat (e.g., a field or field group that exists only once in the structured data). The ordinal value for a non-repeating field or field group may simply be the same as that[[+]] used to indicate the first member of a repeating set (e.g., "0" or "1"). The inclusion of ordinal values regardless of whether a field or field group repeats may facilitate parsing the structured data. For example, if the same field ordinal value repeats within a group, another field also repeats within the same group. Similarly, if a group ordinal value repeats, it must be noted again that at least one field within that group must also repeat.